Business Motices.

SAWS .- HOE & Co's PATENT GROUND SAWS ASTERING TROWELS, &c., can be had, wholesale and retail, the principal hardwares ores, at the adsertooms of the manusturers, Nos. 29 and 31 Gold-st., or at the works, corner of the more, Sheriff and Columbia-sts., N. Y.

L. O. WILSON & Co. which for extent and variety will be found use gualed in this market.

No. 12 COURTLANDT-ST.,

13 De

SEWING MACHINES. - I. M. SINGER & Co.'s GA DINVIRG BIAUTHANES.—1. BI. SINVERGE CO. B GAZ-BATTE, a beautiful Pictorial Paper, contains full and reliable in-formation about Skwing Machines, and answers all questions that can be selved on the subject; all who read this paper will bears how to purebase a Skwing Machines with which \$1,000 a year olear profit can be made, and will be protected from being imposed upon by any of the humbug machines now be-being imposed upon by any of the humbug machines now be-there is no selected to the selected of the selec-ted by the profit of the selected of the selec-gratile to all who apply by letter or otherwise.

BEDUCING STOCK.

ELEGANT CHANDELIERS AND GAS FIXTURES

COM now be bought at full

THIRTY PER CENT

below the usual prices of

COLT & WRITTELSET.

No. 922 Broadway, corner of 21st-st.

N. B.—OLD CHANDELIERS TAKEN IN EXCHANGE.

Go IN!

Dailter & Co.'s. Not. 831 and 653 Broadway, and buy shough Osize and Ghass to last you a year. You will never meet with a like chance for bargains. Look at their advertisement in the Dry Goods column of tals paper.

Everybody acknowledges that our prices for OHEA, GLASS, GAS FIXTURES, PLATED WARE, &c., are 20 per cent lower than that of any other house. N. B.—See our advertisements in the dry a xod column of this paper. W. J. F. Dailley & Co., No. 631 and 633 Broadway.

SPECIAL NOTICE. - Our closing sale Is Discontinued for Monday On To give us an opportunity to re-arrange our stock and deliver goods already soid.

E. V. Hattellwoott & Co., Nos. 261 and 261 Broadway.

TO ARTISTS, LUTHOGRAPHERS, ENGRAVERS,
ISDIA PAPER, ISDIA INK.
RICE PAPER of apperint quality.
Colored Gelavine in Sheets.
Vermillion and Carmine.
For sale by

Manufacturing Stationers
Not 127 and 129 William et., N.Y.

LOOKING-GLASSES, PICTIRE-FRAMES, EN-GRAVINGS, ART MATERIALS, &c., TWENTY-FIVE FER CENT BELOW THE CUNTOMARY PRICES. Ses Advertisement under DRY GOODS. WILLIAMS, STEVENS, WILLIAMS & CO., No. 353 Broadway.

LEARY & CO.'S NEW QUARTERLY PATTERN for GESTLEMEN'S DRESS HATS is this day issued, together with a large invoice of Paris HATS of late styles, including the celebrated Cammong ROFT HAT (a new water-proof article) in vanious colors, and for sale at our counters only. Leary & Co., Leaders of Fashions for Guots' Hats, 5, 4 and 5 Astor-House. CHEAPEST! PLEASANTEST! BEST!

These are the three characteristics of Lyon's Kathatron.
All pronounce it the finest preparation for the Hatra ever made.
Its immense sale, nearly 1 000,000 bottles per year, attests its
universal popularity. Por sale by all dealers everywhere for 25
cents per bottle.

Proprietors and Perfumers, No. 63 Liberty et., N. Y.

HUDSON RIVER INSTITUTE,
A7 CLAVERAGE, NEWFORE,
Three Miles from Medson.
Board and Tution, #112 a year.
Male and FEMALE. TREM OFFIS APRIL 17.
C. H. GARDBER, A. M., Princi

ONE PRICE

CARPET WARRHOUS:
For the sale of CARPETS, OH.-CLOTHS, &c., &c., YOUNG, & JAYNE

No. 361 Broadway, cor. Franklinest.

A SINGULAR PHENOMENON.

To the Editor of The N.Y. Daily Tribune: W. Q. Phillips of Covington, discloses a singular skin complaint, which he suffered for years, presenting a curious appearance, carsing him great pain and annoyance. Although there is no mention made of this discesse in the medical books, and very few cases reported by the faceity, we believe it to be quite common; and as the case itself is one of interest to the medical world, we deem it proper to publish the letter "serbatime it iteratime it punctuation."

COVINGTON, Ky., Jan. 4, 1857.

Mears. Ranway & Co.

Meary years alice I was attacked by a disease which a tacked the root of each hair on my person times their stacked the root of each hair on my person times hair with a fluid, which soon hadened, and when this was preased from the cavity with the tash, it presented the appearance of a white worn one-fourth to three-fourths of an ince in length.

The disease was catternely annoying. I employed a great number of physicians in hopes of being cured; spect much time at an hospital, visited various watering places, and have taken a little river of medicines, including Kennedy's Medical Discovery, Carter's Spanish Mixture, &c., &c., but though often redieved, a could never get cured.

little river of medicines, including Kennedy's Medical Disposery, Carter's Spanish Mixture, &c., &c., but though often relieved, I could never get cured.

At the approach of the present winter I commenced taking your Resolvent, and for the first time I have found a medicine that diminished the disease during winter, and I am so much improved that I feel satisfied that a so months will effect a cure. But I have spent nearly all the money I ever owned, and lost years of the best period of my life in endeavoring to effect a cure, and my object in writing to you is to learn if you cannot put me up a salion or two is such a form that I em set it here a very much less than it costs me to buy it by the dozen, which it do at \$4.75. Could if not be put up in a large ing and such if express, or to your agent here, so that I can save a little of my hard earning?

Will you give me anything for several dozens of your bottles? Thuskilly yours.

Answer to a letter of W. Q. Phillips, Covingnov, Ky.

The disease described here, as we understand it, is a postular affection, sativaking the hair builts on the person, not on the head, by which the hair is destroyed. This disease partakes of the mission of the head on the one hand, and can on the other attacking as it does the trunk of the body. It is a disease chronic in its character, and obtainate in resistin treatment. With these cases Radway's Removating Resolved is pre-minerally successful, and when the poor patient, size having time numberies remedies, and often the most experienced physicians in vain momens a last, as is not frequently the case, broken down in health and fortune, to the trial of this remedy, he finds a remedy that to his seconthements so your as he begins to take it, commences its work of removation—he case broken down in health and ferture, to the trial of this remedy, he finds a remedy that to his seconthements of your as he begins to take it, commences its work of removation—he case broken down in health and ferture, to the trial of this remedy, he finds le diseases. RADWAY & Co., o

HOLLOWAY & OINTMENT-MARTYRS TO SCROP ULA REJOURE!—This subtle disease, descending from genera-tion to generation a fearful behildom, may be literally extippated by this penetrating unquent. All eruptions and sores yield to its cursiive properties. Sold at the manufactories, No. 20 Maiden-lane, New York, and No. 241 Strand, London, and by all druggists, at 25c., 82c. and \$1 per pot.

WIGS!-HAIR-DYE !!-WIGS!!!-BATCHELOR'S Wice and Touries have improvements pscullar to their house. They are celebrated all ever the world for their graceful board, case and durability—fishing to a charm. The largest and best stock in the world. Twelve pitvate rooms for applying his famous Dve. Sold at Batchenous, No. 238 Broadway.

RUPTURE. - Only Prize Medal awarded to MARSH & Co., by the Industrial Exhibition of all Nations at the Crysta Palson for their new PATENT RADICAL CURE TRUES. Refer sources as to its superiority. Professors Valentise Mort, Wil-Lard Parker and John M. Cainnochan. Open from 7a in 50 Sp. in. Marsh & Co., No. 23 Maidendam, New York.

40 MURRAY STREET. 40 MURRAY STREET.

STRARES & MARVIN'S, late Rich & Co's, improved SALAMANDER BAFE, Wilder's Patent, secured by the celebrated La Ballar Fowpen Prior Lock, with a very small key, all made under the immediate inspection of our Mr. Stearn, who has for 15 years superintended their manufacture, during which time not a dollar's worth of property has been consumed in one of bloom—227 having been tested in socidental lines. Warranted free from dampties. not a dollar's worth or possible to accidental break them—227 having been tested in accidental break free from dampines.

Also, Burglar proof. Chests of any sire, lined with hardened sheel, which cannot be drided or broken.

For sale by STEARNS & MARVIN, No. 40 Marray st.

Factory cor. St. Mark's-place and Av. A.

Factory cor. St. Mark's-place and Av. A.

The struggle with which our stomachs bear up against the abuse we give them is marvelous. The only reliable corrective is CHICHESTER'S DYSPERSIA SPECIFIC. It is purely wegetable; does not at as a pursative; only one drop taken at a time, though, were the whole bottle taken at once, it would not lajure. Hundreds of certificates from the cured can be seen at our Depot, No. 191 Wallest, N. Y. Only 50 cents per bottle. Kept also by all Druggists.

ECKEL-A MISTAKE CORRECTED.

To the Editor of The N. Y. Tribune.

Sin: A statement has lately gone the rounds of the papers, to wit: that a brother of John J. Eckel, resident in this place, has been seriously affected in mind by the late finding of the Grand-Jury.

Now it is due to the brother referred to, as a worthy parishioner, and a gentleman everywhere highly es

parishioner, and a gentleman everywhere highly esteemed, as he is extensively known, that this gross mistake should be corrected.

The numerous friends of Samuel C. Eckel will rejoice to learn that there is not and has not been the least possible ground for the report that has gone forth; but that their esteemed friend, originally of a sound, vigorous, and well balanced mind, happily (as the undersigned can testify from daily intercourse) both is and has been in the full possession of his wonted mental powers in all their strength, vigor and clearness, undisturbed and undiminished. And while Mr. Eikel firmly frusts that in due process of tims, the innocence of his unfortunate brother will be made clear, he bows submissively to the supremacy of the laws of the land, and the allotment of a dark and trying Providence.

Mount Pleasant, Hunterdon Co., N. L., March 6, 1857.

The Republican, heretofore published at Peckskill, has been removed to Sing Sing for the purpose, as we learn from that journal, of securing a more central position, and in accordance with the wishes and judgement of leading Republicans in different parts of Westcheeter County. This change will, it is believed, prove beneficial slike to the proprietor and to the party. The Republican is conducted with marked ability, and is the only persistent organ of the Republican party in the large County of Westchester. Sun

New York Daily Tribune

TUESDAY, MARCH 10, 1857.

The Standing Committees of the United States Serate will be found among the proceedings of that body, reported in another column.

The decision of the slaveholding majority of the United States Supreme Court in the Dred Scott case, an abstract of which we copied yesterday from The National Intelligencer, is stated to have been delivered in "a tone of voice almost maudible." In this there was a high degree of adaptation. The utterance corresponded to the matter attered. No wonder that the Chief-Justice should have sunk his voice to a whisper, conscious, as he must have been, that the decision which he promulgated had been arrived at on grounds totally different from those indicated in the opinion-that opinion being but a mere collation of false statements and shallow sophistries, got together to sustain a foregone conclusion-knowing that be was engaged in a pitiful attempt to impose upon the public. However feeble his voice might have been, what he had to say was still feebler. There is not the slightest degree of adroitness, ingenuity or plausibility about it. Downright and bare-faced falsehood is its main staple. Any slavedriving editor or Virginia bar-room politician could have taken the Chief-Justice's place on the bench, and with the exception of a little bolder speaking up, nobody would have perceived the dif-

The only point which can properly be considered as decided in this case is that a negro cannot sue in the United States Courts. That being so, Dred Scott had no right to be heard. Of course the Court had no occasion, and, having no occasion, they had no right-at least, no right which would give their opinion any weight as authority-to pronounce any judgment on his case. The opinions expressed by them are, therefore, merely oriter dicta-indeed, they are hardly that. They are rather to be looked upon as a stump speech embodied into a judicial opinion, with the view of giving to it, by reason of the place of its delivery, a weight to which otherwise it would have no title.

The decision that no negro can sue in the Courts of the United States is based on the assumption that no negro can be a citizen of the United States. It is not pretended that the Constitution contains any direct exclusion of negroes from the rights of citizenship. That exclusion is entirely a matter of inference. It is made to rest mainly upon an historical basis, made up of assumptions of pretended facts exterior to the Constitution-assumptions, too, which show, on the part of the Judges concurring in this opinion, an impudent recklessness of truth and of their own reputation, hardly to have been expected, even at the bar, from any advocate, however upprincipled, of any case, however desperate By way of illustrating this point, we will take the following specimen:

"It is difficult at this day to realize the state of pub-"It is difficult at this day to realize the state of public opinion respecting that unfortunate class [negroes]
with the civilized and enlightened portion of the world
at the time of the Declaration of Independence and the
adoption of the Constitution; but history shows they
had, for more than a century, been regarded as beings
of an inferior order, and unit associates for the white
the sociality of relicingly and had no right. of an inferior order, and unit associates for the white race, either socially or politically, and had no right's which white men were bound to respect, and the black man might be reduced to Slavery, bought and sold, and treated as an ordinary article of meichandise. This opinion at that time was fixed and universal with the circlized portion of the while race. It was regarded as an axiom in morals, which no or thought of disputing, and every one habitually acted upon it, without doubting for a moment the correctness of the opinion. And in no nation was this opinion more fixed and generally acted upon to the interest of the subjects of which Government not only seized them on the Cast of Africa, but took them, as ordinary merchandise, to where they could make a profit on them. The opinion thus emertained was universally impressed on the Coloniats on this side of the Atantic accordingly, negroes of the African race were regarded by them ly, negroes of the African race were regarded by them as property, and held, and bought and sold as such in every one of the Thirteen Colonies which united in the Deciration of Independence, and aneward formed the Constitution. The dockine of which we have speken was strikingly enforced by the Declaration of Independence."

Such is the pretended historical basis for converting the Declaration of Independence into a declaration that negroes have no rights, set forth by a Cour. that cannot be supposed not to know that as early as 1705, Lord Holt had held that the law of England afforded no warrant for holding anybody in Slavery, and that as to this matter, negroes did not differ from other men-a doctrine solemnly reiterated and forever established in the famous erse of Somerret, three years previous to the Declaration of Independence. Much as this opinion presumes on the ignorance of the public, its authors can hardly be supposed to be themselves ignorant that similar views as to the rights of man were, at about the same time, promulgated by the legal tribuna's of Scotland, France and Germany,

So far, indeed, from it being received at the time of the Declaration of Independence as "an axiom" that negroes had no rights, and that anybody might lawfully reduce them to bondage, it was precisely at that period that Christendom fully woke up to the idea that all men had the same natural rights, and that negro Siavery was no less a usurpation and an abuse than white Slavery. Nor is there any room to doubt that it was this very idea which the authors of the Declaration of Independence intended to embody in that document. The Court admits that the phraseology used "would seem to "embrace the whole human family, and if used in "an instrument at this day would be so under-"stood," and the only objection offered to this interpretation is the following:

"They who framed the Declaration of Independence we'e men of too much boner, education and in elli-gence, to say what they did not believe and they knew that in no part of the civilized world were the negro race, by common consent, admitted to the rights of freemen. They spoke and acted according to the practices, doctrines and usages of the day. That unfortu-nate race was supposed to be separate from the whites and was never thought or spoken of except as prop-

Admit this alleged conformity to "the practices. doctrines and usages of the day," and the negroes will not be the only sufferers. In what part of the civilized world, we should like to know, was the equality of white men a matter of fact? The "self-evident truths" with the epunciation of which the Declaration of Independence sets out, were not put forward in that document as truths which had been practiced upon-in which case no dec'aration of them would have been needed-but as truths that ought to be practiced upon. Understood according to the system of interpretation propounded by our slaveholders' Judges, and the whole Declaration means-nothing.

We come now to the second ground on which it is held that negroes cannot be citizens of the United States. The inhabitants of the United States, at the time they declared their Independence and assumed the powers of self-government, are represented by the Court as consisting of two classeswhite persons who alone are held to be included within the Declaration of Independence and the Constitution of the United States, and negroes

enprosed to be separate from the whites and perer thought of or spoken of except as prop-"erty." Now it is undoubtedly true that at the time of the Declaration of Ind-pendence a large number of negroes were held as slaves-just as a large number of whites were held as bond-servants for terms of years; but it is no less true that beside these negro slaves there was a considerable class of free negroes in all the colonies, who possessed most or all of the rights of other free persons, including in many of the colonies the elective franchise. It is, then, a manifest falsehood to assert that at the time of the Declaration of Independence negroes, as negroes, were looked upon as "unfit associates "for the white race socially or politically:" as having no rights which white men were bound to respect," and as " never being thought of or spoked "of except as property." In a community entertaining such ideas, the existence of a free negro would have been impossible. The first Chief-Jutice Taney, or puisne Justice Nelson, who met an emancipated negro on the highway, would have seized upon him as a slave, treating him in that respect like a stray borne or ox; and in case no owner appeared, would have claimed to come into lawful possession by finding. The very fact that there were in all the Colonies not only enslaved negrees, but free negroes, and that those free negroes were capable of holding property, of making contracts, of suing and being sued, and even of voting, apacts the whole argument of the Court upon the point. Those free negroes had just the same ressons for joining in the Declaration of Independence that the free whites had; nor were they thought unworthy to join with the whiles in its support. Their services as soldiers were eagerly accoutedby no State more eagerly than by Judge Taney's own State of Maryland - and to the maintenance by arms of that Declaration they contributed their full quota. At the time of the adoption of the Federal Constitution, free negroes enjoyed in several of the States the rights of citizenchip under the State Constitutions. In common with the other citizens of those States they become citizens of the United States, nor is any pretense found for excluding them from that privilege except in studied misrepresentation and down-right false-

But even these misrepresentations and falsehoods afford no basis sufficient to sustain this decision Take the Court's elaborate falsehoods as truths; grant that when the Constitution was framed nobody in Europe or America regarded negroes as men, and that, therefore, they could not have been thought of as citizens of the United States; grant all this, and it by no means follows that free negroes cannot sue in the Courts of the United States, which is the point decided. For a distinction is admitted by the Chief-Justice between citizens of particu'ar States and citizens of the United States. Upon this point, the Court expresses itself as foliows:

" Previous to the adoption of the Constitution, every "Previous to the adoption of the Constitution, every State might confer the character of a citizen, and en dow a man with all the rights pertaining to it. This was confined to the boundaries of a State, and gave him no rights beyond its limits. Nor have the several States surrendered this power by the adoption of the Constitution. Every State may confer the right upon an alien or on any other class or description of persons who would, to all intents and purposes, be a citizen of

So far so good; but when the Court proceed to add, "but not a citizen in the sense used in the "Constitution of the United Scares: he could not therefore sue in any Court of the United States, they make an assertion for which they produce no wer rans. If a distriction exists, as the Court alleges, between citizens of the respective States and citizens of the United States, that distinction in ist be suppored to be known to, and to be recognized by, the Constitution of the United States. But that Constitution in establishing the jurisdiction of the Federal Courts makes no mention of citizens of the United States, it speaks only of ci iz-ns of the States. Those Courts are to bave jurisdiction in "controversies bet ween citizens of different States." What is there in this clause to prevent a negro citizen of Massachusetts or New-York from sueing in the Federal Courts?

So much for the points actually decide 1. As to the other points upon which the Court gives an opinion, we shall have something to say on a future casion. We will only add to day that the views of Mr. Justice Curtie, as appears by the abstract of his dissenting opinion which we publish to-day, as to the citizenship of Africans, and also as to the nonjudicial character of the paris of the judgment of the majority involving other questions, are substantially those which we have above presente;; while Mr. Justice M'Lesn fully bears out our construction of the Constitution, that free negroes, citizens of any of the States, would have a right to sue in the Federal Courts, even though it were conceded that they are not and cannot be citizens of the United States.

In the year 1826, the Niagara Canal Company, which had been chartered by the Legislature of this State to construct a boat canal from Schlosser on the Nisgara River to Lewiston, petitione i the Legislature to alter their charter so that they might construct a ship canal. Tois petition caded public at tention to the danger that the trade of the West might be diverted from the Erie Cana'; and ascordingly that subject was brought before the Legislature in 1826, when an attempt was made to arrest the construction of the Oswego Canal; then about to be begun. A resolution was introduced in the Assembly, and passed on the 18th of February, 1826, directing "that the Canal Commissioners "report to this House their opinion relative to the "probable difference of expense of transportation per tun, from Syracuse to Cleveland, Ohio, by way of Lake Ontario, and the Welland Canal, and by way of the Erie Canal by Buffalo, and the "probable effect the Oswego Canal will have on the revenue arising from the tolls on the Erie "Canal." The peution of the Niagara Canal Company was also referred to the Canal Commissioners to report upon. From their report, which was made on the 26th of March of the same year, we take the following instructive extracts:

"The only objection to this improvement which occurs to us, and which we have heard urged, is, that in order to secure to the Canal Fund the revenue of the entire trade of the country weet, no facilities should be given which would divert any part of it to Luke Ontario from whence it might proceed to a foreign port, or be transhipped at Oswego for New York market, and thus in the first instance be a total loss of revenue, and in the second, a loss of toll of 190 miles of the Eric Canal.

Canal.

"We are of the opinion that there is not much cause to apprehend that the trade will be diverted to a Northern market. The difficulties and hazard attending the navigation of the St. Lawrence, and the decided preference of the New-York market over that of Moutreal or Combine. Will secure to us the trade of the Western Quebec, will secure to us the trade of the Western try. The second objection is entitled to more weight,

and we suppose it more than probable that a portion of the trade, under existing regulations, might find its way through the Nisgara Canal into Lake Oniario, and thence by Oswago to the Eric Canal. Thus how-ever, can be obvioud by charging on the Oswago Canal a rate of toll which will counterbalance any a tranof toll which will counterbalance any atvan-passing through either the Welland or Niag-The petitioners say that the objection to the Nisg-

ara Canal are obviated by the certain prospect of the completion of the Welland Canal, through which property may pass into Lake Ontario; and then the question presents itself whether this trade shall be retained or sufficient to pay toll and duty to a foreign Government. Although the Welland Canal may be completed, we consider it very doubtful whether it will produce a serious diversion of business from the western section of the Eric Canal. This is however, a question depending on so many contingencies that it is restrin section of the fine Cana. This is nowever, a userion depending on so many contingencies that it is ifficult to speak with certainty of its result. Our littens will always feel disinctined to pay tolls or unter to a foreign Government, and much will depend poin the facilities of the insvigation, the Custom House regulations under which American property will be permitted to pass through a foreign country, and the rate of foll or duties charged thereon." While this matter was under consideration in the

House, and before the above cited report of the Cana Commissioners, the cit zens of Oswego presented their memorial urging the completion of the Oswego Canal and remonstrating against its abandonmens. In this document they "admitted the fears of " a diminution of tolls to be well founded," but went on to urge that "the State can still control "this work, and interdict any portion of this trade by discriminating daties on the Oswego Canal, which must allay all fears except such as originate from interest or jealousy." And it was in view of all these opinions that the Legislature determined to continue the construction of the Oswego

From this brief history of the action of the Legislature in regard to the Oswego Canal, it will be seen that, in its inception and progress, that work was tooked upon and designed to be a channel of commerce for Lake Ontario alone; and that it was well understood that in the event of its becoming, with the Weiland and Niagara Canals, a competitor with the Erie Canal for the trade of the West, thus ceasioning a diversion of revenue from the Ene Canal, an adjustment of tolls was to be made which would project the State, and secure to the Canal Fund the legitimate means to pay our large Canal debt.

That something must be done to put and keep the streets of New-York in decent cleanliness, is admitted. That it will ever be done under the present half-contract, half-job and whole swindle system, no one belives. We are now literally wa'lowing in the offal and garbage accumulations of the winter. A thousand dollars a day in calm weather, and five thousand when the wind is high and the dust flying, would not pay the current damage to business and property, occasioned by this fithiness, to say nothing of the disgrace brought upon us as a people. We are now taxed a quarter of a million per year for street sweeping; the bills have gradually iscressed from year to year, while the service has been more and more neglected, until there are streets that have not been swept for six months at s time. Messra, Dodge, Arcularius, Glazier, Ebling have gone on from bad to worse until it would seem impossible to conceive of a lower depth of official disservice. A d just now, the power that rules over municipal dirt is urging forward the reletting of contracts for street cleaning, lest the Legislature should step in and take the work off

And why is it that we are doomed to this unclean m sery? New-York is the easiest city of its size in the world to keep clean. We have good drainage, plenty of water, easy grades, very fair pavements. and but a short distance to cart the sweepings. It is because of our rotten system of political speils and rewards, and the chronic indisposition of city officers to do their duty Especially in the Street-Cleaning Department has this been the case. The head of that Department employs, or rather causes to be paid, a large force of street-sweepers, sprukers, loaders, drivers and their accessories, ever, one of whom can vote. The more men he can manage to keep hanging around him, the more power he wields in the caucus; and it is to the exercise of this power, and the gathering of its fruits, that be devotes all his energies. Therefore, if he cap keep a hundred men at a job which ten ought to do, he sees pinety reasons to ten for doing it. And even under the contract system the same state of facts exists, with the difference that the nominal head is the contractor, though the influence of the Commissioner is still the real power. Nor is it to be supposed that the existing system tends to the liberal payment of the real laborers employed. The money goes from one middleman to another, losing most astonishingly by the friction, until the dollars that came from the Treasury come to the wielders of the hoe and the broom scarcely larger than dimes. Thus, instead of a Street-Cleaning Department, we have, in fact, a Department for Electing Public Officers and feathering their nests.

We must have not only a reform in men, but in methods also, or we shall never get out of our scandatous filthiness. There should be, and we presume there are, machines which will clean New-York thoroughly, and keep it clean for two-thirds and perhaps half the present cost. Cities in England are thus cleansed, at a cost merely nominal; and Yankee ingenuity certainly cannot be at fault where money is to be made. If an English machine can keep L verpool in decent order, there must be American mechanics who would keep New York at least as clean as a farmer's hogoen-if they could get the privilege of trying. But there is just the difficulty. The politic an takes the place of the public servant and resists all innovations for fear that he may not have influence over so many votes as under the old system. He knows, if he knows suything, that hand-brooms and shovels are, with stage-ceaches and hand-presses, far behind the age: but his private interests and political consequence are at stake; and so the public is plundered. What is to be done?

"I've bribed My Grandmother's Review-The Bouish"-secred Byron-an imputation which the critical old lady took very seriously to heart. Has Mr. Bucharan bribed "my grandmother's newspaper"-The Journal of Civilization? We are tempted to ask the question, for the conductress of that mervelous ep tome of the nineteenth century, instead of sacking to her legitimate vocation of presen ing pretty pictures to good children, has gone most acitely into the business of politics, with the slightly erroneous impression that we are to have no more controversies, because "Mr. Bu-"change's optics are of the clearer sort." This is the case of Uncle Toby and the Widow Wadman reversed; and since that memorable opthalmic inspection we have bad nothing like it. But even if the disgnosis of this oculist be correct, it does not promise to be of any value; for, although Mr. Bactenan's orbs may be as acute as those of the lyax, and capable of seeing through any number of stone walls with clarvoyant facility-in fact, though they may be "double gas microscopes of extra power," yet for all the use which the President will have for them be might just as we'l be as blind as Homer. The Supreme Judicial Court has kindly permitted him to divest himself of all responsibility. and for the next four years to follow the example of the celebrated septentary sleepers. However, we do not decline to give The Journal of Civiliza - tion's prescription for all the ills which a slavebreeding republic is heir to. Here it is:

"There is one man in the country that can prevent this [the dissolution of the Union], and but one; and he can provent it is spite of all the demagegnes, blusterers, fanatics and fire-easers from Maine to California, and that man is the PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES. Call him by what name you will—Andrew Jackson, Zachary Taylor or James Buchanan—the President of the United States, with the power of appointment and the Veto power in his hands, can, if he chosees, hold in check the ultras of all quarters and all ecctions."

-The astonishing liberty here conceded to us of calling Mr. Buchanan "by what name we will" we trust will not be abured by any irreverent person. If "the one man power" is to perform such wenderful feats of statesmanship and to silence "all the demagogues, blusterers, fanatics and fireeaters." how exceedingly improper would it be for anybody to take advantage of the good-natured permission of "my grandmother," and call such a demi-god-Snooks! Certainly, in view of that power of appointment," it would be highly impradent for any hungry office-seeking toady to indulge in such an amusement. This prescription, it will be seen, consists of two ingredients-" the power of appointment" and "the Veto power." The idea of settling a great moral and political question-the greatest with which this Republic has ever been forced to grapple-by turning out gaugers and tidewaiters judiciously, sppears to us to be an exceedingly profound one. As for the Veto power, we bave little faith in its efficacy. It was very largely exhibited (as the doctors say) by the late Mr. Pierce, but the patient grew no better very fast under the treatment. Perhaps The Journal of Circlication by next Saturday can think of something else to put into its pill.

We do not know how fer toad-eating and sycophancy can go in this model Republic, but we appear to be in a fair way to find out. The Jenkins of Punch seems to have been withdrawn from his London labors and to have been specially employed by sundry journals in this country to "do" the inauguration plastering and puffing. The picture newspapers have been particularly busy. We have had not only Mr. Buchansu's views, but also views of Mr. Buchanan in almost every position of which the human form is capable. We have had "Mr. Buchanan getting into his coach," followed by "Mr. Buchenen getting out of his coach;" we had him in his bedroom," "in his library," "in his parlor," "leaving Wheatland," "entering Washington," "waiting for the cars," "in the cars," "shaking hands," "bidding adieu," "taking the oath," and "taking dinner." Moreover, we have had elaborate delineations of his dog, his cane, his letter stamp, his chair, his ink-stand, and his buggy-wagon. We have had everything now, we be lieve, save his boots and his hat. We are fast improving upon the tame simplicity of our fathers, and if things are to go on at this rate, Washington will soon rival Windsor or the Tuileries in all the fol-de-rol of flunkeyism. John Tyler's John Jones has slways been our model in this department of buman nonsense, but we must admit that Jones has been fairly out-Jonesed, and that the fame of The Madisonian has been entirely eclipsed by modern scribbleis.

The Commercial Advertiser's Washington corres-

Words cannot adequately represent the debt of gratitude which both the departing and the incoming Administrations feet toward the Supreme Court for their decision in the Missouri slave case. It supports the principle upon which the late Administration acted, and the present one proposes in the insugural address, to act upon. Attorney-General Cushing is particularly well pleased, because he had occasion to give a similar decision upon a case submitted to him by the President a year or two ago. Attorney-General Black is also gratified, for the reason that he is supported, by this opinion of the Supreme Court, in the decision which he not long ago gave in the Passmore Williamson case. This decision settles the questions involved in it beyond future dispute, so far as the legal volved in it beyond future dispute, so far as the legal and constitutional points in the same are concerned. The political sgitation of the question may be kept up, but with rather diminished zeal."

-Will anybody be good enough to tell us what occasion" Mr. Cushing had to give that "similar decision?" That he gave it, we know very well; what "occasion" be had for giving it, we could never yet learn. We have supposed that the "occasion," if there ever was one, was manufactured to excuse the decision, not the decision to meet the

If snybody really supposes or hopes that the dicts of five slaveholders and two doughfaces, making all our Territory slaveholding in spite of itself, is likely to diminish "political agitation," he will not have to wait long for evidence that he is sadly mis-

THE LATEST NEWS. RECEIVED BY

MAGNETIC TELEGRAPH.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Special Dispatch to The N. Y. Tribuna.

WASHINGTON, March, 9, 1857. The Senate Committees were announced in the Senate to-day by Mr. Seward. Several have been enlarged, and others, merely nominal, abolished. The Democracy held a consultation, and determined upon their members, and then handed the list over to the Republicans, who conferred this morning to fill blanks. At first a disposition was manifested to decline the arrangement proposed, from the manifest inequality and injustice of the distribution by numerical apportionment. Taking the aggregate of places, the Republicans were entitled to 43, whereas they have but 33. This fact, and the allowance of but one member on various important Committees constituted of seven, induced the Republicans to vote against Mr. Seward's proposition. The Committee on Commerce, with Mr. Clay at its head, is formed with a view to stifle the improvement of rivers and harbors.

It is evident, from declaration by Mr. Butler to-day, that the Judiciary Committee mean to postpone the Indiana cases, thus allowing Mesers. Fitch and Bright to hold their seats, determine questions and draw pay, probably until an advanced period of the next Session. This deliberate partisanship provokes much comment.

After protracted bargaining, Gen. Cass has concluded a lease for four years of Mr. Marcy's and the adjoining house. His daughter and son in-law, Mr. Ledyard, have returned to Michigan to transfer the household here immediately. Mr. Cass does not expect to hold the Premiership long, but will make Washington bis residence for the time named. The Senate bad a short executive session, and

ordered the Siam and South American Treaties to be printed. The former was published before it reached the State Department.

Gep. Thomas, the present Assistant Secretary of State, has been agreeably notified by Mr. Case to retain his postion. No political changes will be made in the subordinates in that department, and even the confidential clerks continue in their former relation. The details of current business will be

conducted by Mr. Thomas and Chief Clerk Hunter. Gen. Case considering only the graver questions.

Mr. Buchanan recently expressed a personal desire that the Senate should dispose of the Dalisa Treaty without a distinct committal in its favor. The subject has not yet been submitted to the Cabinet.

To the Associated Press.

To the Associated Press.

Washington, Monday, March 9, 1857.

The Cabinet was in session this morning, and engaged, it is generally believed, in considering the policy to be pursued relative to executive appointments. All the Departments have furnished lists of the officers who hold places under limited commissions.

The opinion prevails that such offices will be permitted to continue until the expiration of their commissions, and then to be responited or net, as the Administration prefer, but as a general rule such vacancies are to be filled by new men, which some of the present incumbents already understand, and this will be the case especially in New-York, Philadelphia and other principal cities. The minor places will be of course affected by this policy, which is regarded as one of rotation. Almost an entire change of Foreign Ministers and Consuls is anticipated.

The Democratic members of the Sena'e in cancus have concluded to adjourn on Saturday next, provided that the President has no occasion to detain them beyond that time.

Mr. Cass has rented the dwelling now occupied by

Mr. Cass has ented the dwelling now occupied by Mr. Marcy.

Ex-Secretary Dobbin left here to-day in the steamer Water Witch for Norfolk, en route to North Carolina. The versel was placed at his disposal by Mr. Todoey. A large number of Mr. Dobbin's friends assembled at the Navy Yard to take leave of him.

Ex President Pierce was presented to day with a splendid service of silver plate, the gift of citizens of Savannah. Mr. Toombs made the presentation speech. The following confirmations were made to day: Samuel Frest, Judge of the United States Court for the Eastern District of Missouri; M. M. Parsons, United States Attorney for the Western District of Missouri; Thos. H. Duval, Judge of the United States Court for the Western District of Texas; Wm. C. Young, United States Marshal for the Western District of Texas; Richard B. Hubbard, United States Attorney for the ame District; and Jas. L. Jones, United States Marshal for the Western District of Missouri.

Gen. Cass has gone to Michigan to make arrange-Gen. Case has gone to Michigan to make arrange-ments for a settled residence there.

XXXVTH CONGRESS. SPECIAL SESSION.

SENATE....Washington, March 9, 1857.

Mr. WADE presented the resolutions of the Legislature of Ohio, in favor of the recognition of the independence of Liberia.

Mr. SEWARD offered a list of the standing committees and moved its adoption. He said that the majority of Senators had, after consultation, decided on the number of persons they would claim on the committees, and the order in which they should be placed. This majority included the entire number of members of the Sena'e, except those who belong to the Republican perty of which he was a member.

They had agreed upon a list of nominations, leaving a minerity to fill the vacancies, and the Republicans had done so. Although the proposition of Republicans on the Committees is unequal and unjust, they have been compelled by the necessity of the case to acquiesce.

quiesce.

Mr. TRUMEULL said that the Republicans compose one third of the members of the Senate and have only seven members on Committees, and could have no part nor lot in the list thus formed.

Mr. FESSENDEN remarked that a just and fair distribution had not been made among Republicans.

The Committees on Commerce and Indian Affairs contain each but one member of that party.

Mr. WILSON replied that parliamentary usage, and political propilety, gave the party responsible for

political propilety, gave the party responsible for measures before the Senate control of the Committees;

but there was a strict propriety in giving the minority a chance to be reard. Mr. CRITTENDEN said that he did not belong to

Mr. CRITTENDEN said that he did not belong to the high contracting parties, and therefore could have nothing to do with the arrangement. The Committees were adopted, and are as follows: **Poreign Relations-Mesers. Mason, Douglas, Slidell, Polk, Crittenden, Seward and Foot. **Pienner-Mesers. Hunter, Pearce, Gwin, Bright, Briggs, Fessenden and Camerou. **Commerce-Mesers Clay, Berjamin, Bigler, Toombs, Reid, Bright and Hamlin.

Fessenden and Cameron.

Commerce—Messrs Clay, Bei jamin, Bigler, Toombs, Reid, Bright and Hamilin.

Meistary—Messrs. Devis, Fitzpatrick, Johnson, Iverson, Broderick, Wilson and Kins.

Navat—Messrs. Mallory, Thomson (N. J.), Slidell, Allen, Green, Bell (Tenn.), and Hale.

Public Lands—Messrs. Stuart, Johnson, Pugh, Mallory, Broderick, Foster and Harlan.

Judiciary—Messrs. Suter, Espard, Toombs, Pugh, Benjamin, Collamer and Trumbull.

Post-Office—Messrs. Rusk, Yuleo, Bigler, Gwin, Fitch, Collamer and Dixon.

Pensions—Messrs. Jones (Iows), Clay, Bates, Thompson (Ky.), Thomson (N. J.), Hamilia and Chandler.

Private Land Claims—Messrs. Benjamin, Eigss, Thompson (Ky.), Kennedy and Durkee.

Instan Affairs—Messrs. Sebriano, Browo, Reid, Pitch, Bell (Tenn.), Houston and Dooditle.

Claims—Messrs. Iverson, Ynlee, Polk, Bell (N. H.), and Simmons.

Simmons.

Audit and Control and Contragent Expenses of Senste-Messus. Evers Wright and Dixon.

Public Buillings - Messus. Bayard Hunter, Thomson (N. J.),
Douglas and Hale.

Resolution any Claims - Messus. Evans, Bates, Crittenden,
Wilson and Durkee.

Library—Messrs. Peace, Bayard and Sutler.
Mr. TRUMBULL moved that all papers in the Indiana contested election cases be referred to the Committee on Judiciary.
Mr. BRIGHT did not desire any disposition to be made of these papers which would lead the public to suppose that he and Mr. Fitch avoided examination of the case. The Senate have not time to consider the subject this session, and he should consent to the reference with the understanding that the matter should stand over to next session.

stand over to sext session.

Mr. TRUMBULL could not consent to such an understanding. The matter should be disposed of this session.

Mr. FITCH agreed in the views expressed by his

Mr. SEWARD thought it would be for the Committee on Judiciary to decide whether the question should be determined during this or postponed until next

seesion.

Mr. BUTLER had no doubt that this would be a controversy ful of interest, and asked that the Committee on Judiciary should meet at 10 o'clock to-morrow to decide what should be done.

The papers were referred to the Committee on Judiciary.

On motion of Mr. BIGLER, the protest of the

Democratic members of the Pennsylvania Legislature against Mr. Cameron's right to a seat was referred to the Committee on Judiciary. Mr. CRITTENDEN offered the following of which

Mr. CRITTENDEN offered the following, of which he will ask consideration at a future day:

Resolved, That, in the judgment of the Senate, the complete exemption of all vessels of commerce and their cargoes from seizure or capture in time of war, would be a signal blessing to mankind; and that to the accompliament of an end so desirable the Senate will siways be ready to give their nearly all and coperation; that the mere abolition of privateering would not accomplish that end, but would, in its operation, be unequal and unjust, depriving the United States of a most effectful means of hostility and resulting against a superior naval power, which by means of its greater number of public siles, might almost with impunity cripple or destroy our commerce, and therefore such abolition alone would be inconsistent with the policy and interest of the United States.

Resolved, That this policy of the United States, colociding with the general interests of mankind, is well explained and vindicated in the statemanilke letter of the American Secretary of State, Mr. Marcy, to the Count de Sartiges, of July 28, 1856.

Resolved, therefore, That the course pursued by President.

Received, therefore. That the course pursued by President Received, therefore. That the course pursued by President Pierce, as stated in his last annual Mussage, in reference to certain rules or principles of maritime law in time of war, astrody an and declared by the Pienipotentiaries of Russis, France, as Britain, Austria, Prussis, Sardiota and Turkey, and submitted to him for adoption by this Government, meets the cordial approbation and concurrence of the Secate.

After a brief Executive acasion, the Senate adjourned.

NEW-YORK LEGISLATURE

SENATE ... ALBANY March 9, 1857. Mr. BROOKS presented a memorial asking that a unjointy of the inhabitants on any omnibus line in New York shall give a written request for the establishment of a new line before any shall be established

by the Mayor.

A petition was presented from the Chamber of Commerce asking for the removal of obstructions in the Hucson River, near Castleton.

Mr. BROOKS gave notice of a bill to encourage emigration to Liberia by authorizing the Controler of the City of New-York to pay \$60 each to bona fide emigration.

By Mr. BRIGGS-To extend the time for the com-pletion of the Beston and Troy Railroad two years By Mr. BRADFORD-Providing that all revolving shafts and spirdles in machine shops, endangering life and limb, be kept boxed up, under a penalty of \$10.

A joint resolution was passed instructing the Commiscioners for the removal of Quarantine to confer with the Committee of the New Jersey Legislature on the relief of the New Jersey Legislature on

the subject of reciprocity.

BILLS PASSED.

To incorporate the Metropolitan Medical College.

To amend the Pilot laws of June 28, 1853.

To legalize the action of the Board of Sapervisers of New York in raising the salaries of the Clerks of the Police Courts.